THE CREIGHTON CHRONICLE

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Right Reverend Patrick A. McGovern, A. B. Creighton, '91,
recently elected Bishop of Cheyenne.

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THE GAME YOU CAN'T LOSE.

*Joseph W. Woodrough.

THE TIME is auspicious to talk politics. In England they change parties when majorities change, but we have what Woodrow Wilson calls an astronomical form of government—we fix the time for the national battle of ballots by the sun and the moon, like the gentleman who took his bath once a month whether he needed it or not; this is election year because it is four years since we had the last one.

Will it find us ready for good work? It is no disparagement of our colleges and universities to mark their limitation. As we are the heirs of the ages they preserve our patrimony for us, the best fruits of the labors and aspirations of our forefathers; you can learn from them how far men have come in this line of endeavor, and that and the other. But we must live in our own day and time, in our own country; this is our government, these our laws and institutions. A man may imagine for himself a place apart in this world—there is no such place. He is marked, a part of the world about him, and he must live accordingly. Men make governments as naturally as spiders spin webs, and we have to spend our lives in some sort of relationship to our government. What shall the relation be? The president of one of the greatest railway systems of the country was recently conversing in some confidence with a young man: "My friend," said the president, "keep out of politics. A political career in this country offers no security to the young man. Its attraction is a delusion. Republics

* Lecturer on Practice, Creighton College of Law. President, Woodrow Wilson League of Nebraska.

at the best are ungrateful, but nowadays our politics make fools of wise men. Foolish men and tricksters are applauded, and every one in the game is corrupted. Keep out of it.''

He voiced the sentiment of many men who are prominent in business and social affairs, men who have advanced so far from the obscurity and meanness of their birth that it would be presumptuous indeed to question the superiority of their talents and abilities. They are the men who have led in exploiting the resources of this rich continent for two generations since the close of the civil war. The fascination and allurement of these large industrial movements have drawn the master minds into them; for these captains each year has brought its great changes and advances, and their scale of operation has constantly been widening. For the leaders and their lieutenants there have been prizes of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. The most productive, inventive and intelligent people the world has ever seen have had a rich continent at their disposal and half a century of peace. Never within the period of recorded history has there been such an era of material productivity, or such chances to make money. The popular thought among these leaders has been to keep close enough in touch with politics to control politicians, but to keep far enough away to avoid responsibility for political conditions. They have not voiced the idea from the house tops, but they have lived up to it.

There has been half a century of this business of promoting, exploiting, combining, centralizing and monopolizing. The first small crop of millionaires excited awe and wonder, but there are signs that they are beginning to pall as objects of interest, and an epigramatic statesman says it is getting vulgar in this country to be merely rich. There are signs in plenty that he is right. Really all that men ever profoundly feel the need of, is some kind of a task that seems worth while to do. It gets around that this or the

other task is the one great thing for men. They then go at it hammer and tongs. The little fellows follow the big fellows, and lickity split, helter skelter, off they all go in a mad rush. Sometimes it is art and beauty they are all mad about, then conquests and discipline and imposing laws upon home folks and everybody else. The fever for crusades obsessed the people for nearly three centuries. There were periods when the passion for discoveries occupied all the bold spirits there were. Hatred of kingship steeled the heroes of Bunker Hill, and we still have among us the men who counted life and limb small things to set at stake against the evils of slavery.

Since the flags were furled at Appomattox it has been nearly fifty years of bigger and bigger business. The choicest spirits of the age went forth to subdue this continent to give the fulness thereof to their people. They had in their hearts the dreams of service that always animate the great actions of men. When Edward Creighton and his brother, John, labored to bind the east to the west with rails and ties and the electric current they were leaders in their inspiring task. Their's was a great part heroically played in achieving the task of their day and generation. Whether they had in their hearts a selfish and sordid purpose, or sought to serve their fellowmen, let the University and Hospital bear witness. They and their fellows have achieved their task and made their place in history. The continent lies at the feet of our people, every corner of it open and accessible, inseparably bound together, all of its wilds grown tame, its mysteries explored; the prospect drifts of the pioneers show where rugged nature would have hid her treasures.

When men have finished a great task that has absorbed them heart and hand, and turn their eyes to the world about them, they are amazed to find that towards the end of their labors other bands have been formed which have left the old job and started a new one. It comes as a shock to see

that there is a new undertaking on hand that is firing the imagination of young men and women and spurring them on to the redeeming pains of toil and sacrifice.

Thousands of men who were at middle age when the civil war closed, never learned that it was over. They lived out their lives in the turmoil that culminated in the smoke and carnage of battle-fields. But the newcomers were embarked upon tasks as inspiring and strenuous as any their fathers had coped with. Hardy and adventurous youth were turned to the hazards of pioneering and industrial construction, in trades where risk of life and limb is as great as a soldier's in war times. Men of brain and talent have served as heroically to build up our industrial institutions as men ever served in any age.

And now in turn their distinctive task being near its close, it is so natural that those who lead in this other great work, still live in it, and can hear the new call to arms that reverberates through the length and breadth of the land.

"Keep out of politics" they say. Tell the young beaver not to build his dam! Tell the young bull dog not to fight! Tell the young eagle he shall not fly—but politics is the battle-ground where the American of today must prove his manhood, or his lack of it. He can skulk in his tent, he can hide his sword, he can pass by on the other side, as men have done in all times and all ages. But a million of his fellows are hearing the call, and heeding it! Our age turns to its task of constructive statesmanship, and it will tax the brain and courage of men and fire their hearts and spur them on to heroism as grand as the race has seen. It is our Democracy that is at stake.

At the end of fifty years of railroad building we find their vast network consolidated and combined and under the control of a few men who dictate their policies and management; they say who shall advance in their service and who shall not, they hold the balance between communities,

cities and states, and they are not accountable for what they do. Is this no problem for free Americans?

Fifty years of city building have brought in their train contrasts of wealth and poverty unequaled in Rome's most degenerate days, slums and palaces, a class whose surfeit of the material advantages poisons their democracy, and a class whose poverty kills their love of country. These extremes jeopardize the government. Do you think a Republic can suffer them to continue?

Fifty years of marvelous industrial development have brought sweat-shops along with them. There is the problem of how the great industrial institutions that perform necessary service of the people shall receive fair compensation for their service and divide it fairly among those who perform the service.

Invention, enterprise, education, religion, knowledge, all these have enormously increased the efficiency of men to produce, but many men do not share equally in the increased production. We have elaborate systems of courts in this state that cost the people millions of annual outlay, and they take five years to decide a dispute about a bill of goods. We have legislatures that often follow dark and devious ways, and bosses in every city that can deliver votes with unholy certainty.

These evils and this inequality have been growing up behind the backs of our hard-working fathers. While they were engrossed in their task of development that was largely exploitation, the exactions of government, even wrongful or corrupt, seemed of trifling importance—flea bites in the heat of the chase. But the problems have reached man's size. In all parts of the world men are turning their attention from their trades and profits to the call of mankind. England is in the throes of an economic revolution, and her best minds are fast absorbing themselves in the mighty task of statesmanship. Dark Russia feels the current of thought and inspiration towards better things.

Each day there are new and amazing developments in the Republic of China.

But however distance may lend enchantment to the view, and exhorters may delight to point to the glory of the rainbow in other lands, the real home and hope of liberty and equality of opportunity are here. Our country alone offers constructive statesmanship, the opportunity to evolve political conditions adapted to the advanced intelligence and efficiency of the people. Nor will the expectation of the world be disappointed. Every city in this country becomes a center of political activity. New primary plans, commission form of government, municipal ownership, regulation or control of public utilities, schools and streets—there is no one of our cities where a man who wants to do his share need lack an opportunity. This is the most inspiring sign of the times; this eagerness of intelligent, disinterested men to take part in the duties and exacting labor of local government.

Good government, like charity, begins at home, and a well-governed city cannot fail to furnish its share of inspiration to the nation. There is a great stirring of interest now among the sons of Omaha. They will do their part and will not hide the light that's in them.

The sacred privilege of going into politics was hard-earned for us and it won't be sold for a mess of pottage. In contrast to the advice of the railroad magnate these are the words of a veteran of politics, spoken from the heart: "I have taken part in every campaign in this country for forty years. I have been with the men and for the measures I thought were right, and against the men and measures I thought wrong. It is my pride and glory to have rendered this humble service to my country. No happening can take this joy away from me. I have played the game you can't lose."

MINING.

*Patrick J Scott, B. S., M. E.

MINING is a general term for the working of deposits of valuable mineral. The term is of French origin and is usually connected with the Latin *minare,* to drive or lead. The term mining, in general, carries with it the idea of underground operations, but it also includes all surface workings and excavations, as in placer mining and open air workings of coal, and ore deposits of the so-called steam-shovel method, and boring or drilling operations for oil and gas.

Mining divides itself into three rather distinctive operations, prospecting, or search for minerals; exploration, or development; active operations, or working.

The work in this field is carried on by those who are adventurous, who are ready to endure many hardships and suffer many privations, all in the hope of some day, usually in the near future, making a rich "strike" or "find."

The prospector, in his search, is guided by surface and geological conditions. He looks for outcroppings on hillsides and on the crests of ridges, in walls of deep gorges cut by streams and rivers, in river bottoms, landslides, in roots of fallen trees and in quarries and road cuttings and excavations. The country or barren rock is very often covered with a heavy wash which is in itself characteristic of the solid or underlying formation. The prospector is ever on the alert for "float mineral," fragments of rocks and minerals known to be associated with the characteristic of

*Creighton College of Arts, '04, B. S. Armour Institute 1906, M. E. 1911.

the deposit. Pannings made from the gravel found in river beds and streams often disclose metallic gold and small pieces of ore. By tracing such indications up stream or up the hillside the outcrop or vein may be approximately located.

The outcrop of a metalliferous vein usually manifests itself as a line of rocks or soil stained with oxide of iron, often honey-combed and porous. Metals such as copper, manganese and nickel oftentimes show their presence by characteristic colors.

When the deposit has been approximately located further search is made by trenches, tunnels, pits, shafts, borings and drillings through the surface soil or wash. A lead vein or deposit thus located, the work of exploration begins.

Before opening and working a mine it is necessary to have accurate information, as far as possible on the following: (1) The extent and area of the deposit and value of the mineral; (2) the distribution of the workable areas of the minerals in the deposit; (3) the conditions affecting the cost, opening, developing and working of a mine.

Exploration while intimately connected with both prospecting and development is quite distinct from either.

The line between a workable deposit and one that cannot be profitably worked is very narrow, and by far the greater percentage of mineral deposits are not profitable. This accounts for the many failures attending the greater number of mining enterprises. The risk of failure in mining adventures is much greater than the ordinary risk, on the other hand a successful mining enterprise returns more than ordinary profits. In proving a new district it is well to execute all prospecting and development work as rapidly as possible and to this end a sufficient amount of capital should be on hand in order to continue without intermission.

While surface exploration is always valuable and often discloses the richness of the deposit, it is always desirable

The Creighton University, College of Arts and Sciences.

to confirm it by further underground exploration. The outcrop of a metalliferous vein is, in most cases, altered by oxidation and weathering, the valuable minerals changed to a soluble form and leached out, leaving the rock honeycombed and porous. Oxidation and surface weathering sometimes extend to considerable depth. Below the oxidized zone the vein is usually increased in value, this increase in value being due to the deposition of the minerals leached from the oxidized zone. This portion carrying the increased values is known as the zone of secondary enrichment. In general the oxidized zone extends from the surface to the ground water level, the secondary enrichment beginning at the water level and extending from a few feet to several hundred feet. Below the enriched zone the unaltered or primary ores are found and are mined with less profit or none at all, both on account of the great depth and the decreasing value. In cases where the veins are much altered, surface exploration alone is likely to be misleading and underground exploration should be carried far enough to reach the unaltered portion of the vein or at least to make certain that the zone of secondary enrichment is rich and extensive enough to make mining profitable. As the sinking of shafts as well as all underground work, tunnels, drifts and cross-cuts, is very expensive, the exploration is generally planned so that all the openings will later serve a useful purpose.

When it is reasonably sure that the property is workable the mine will be opened by one or more shafts, tunnels, drifts and cross-cuts and the underground passageways will be driven to facilitate in the extraction of the ore. A drift is a horizontal passageway following the vein or deposit throughout its length; a cross-cut is a passageway driven across or through the country, or barren rock to intersect a vein or deposit. When the property is cut by deep gulches or valleys the mine may be worked through tunnels which offer good drainage and require no hoisting. Where the deposit

lies below a comparatively flat surface, or one affording no tunnel site the mine must be opened by a shaft. Shafts are either sunk on the incline or dip of the vein or deposit, or vertically. A shaft sunk on the vein has the advantage of affording a thorough inspection or study of the vein or deposit and its general geological features throughout its depth. If the ore is "bunchy" sinking on the vein gives a better opportunity for ascertaining its irregularity and values. A vertical shaft is better adapted to hoisting and is to be preferred in deep mining.

In metal mines the main passages are known as levels and are connected at intervals by winzes or small shafts. Levels serve the purpose of exploration and development and are run at every sixty to one hundred feet of vertical depth. In irregular or bunchy deposits the development work is kept well in advance of the active extraction of ore in order to insure a regular and uniform output. When the development work of a mine has sufficiently advanced, the active work of extracting the ore begins.

The active operations include not only the actual excavation of the mineral but also haulage and hoisting by which it is brought to the surface, timbering, drainage and ventilation of mines. The method of mining to be adopted will depend upon the nature and character of the deposit, country, rock and the depth. If the mass of mineral is of considerable size and extent and lies on the surface, one method is necessary; if it is in relatively flat and widely extended beds, as in the case of most coal seams, another must be adopted; and if the deposit is steeply inclined but relatively thin, still another. In working a mine safety is the first consideration. The principal item in mining costs is that of labor, which is expended in breaking down the ore by hand tools with the aid of explosives. In most metalliferous mines the working places are so arranged that the minerals fall into chutes leading to a haulage track. These chutes are placed at short intervals to facilitate shoveling

the ore. In the Butte, Montana, mining district the overhand stoping method is in use in breaking down the ore.

A stope is that portion of the work assigned to a party of miners and the block of ground is usually divided into stopes varying in height above the main level, the lowest being called the cutting-out stope, the others, the first and second stopes in ascending order. When a party of miners have advanced far enough with the cutting-out stope a second is started and so on until the next level above is reached. When the ore broken down is left in the stope to support the men and machines, no timbering is required, but where the ore or material is removed as it is broken down it is necessary to timber the stopes thus excavated to form a working bench for men and machines in breaking down the ore from above.

A stope removed of ore is filled in with waste materials from the driving of new passageways and development work, thus lessening the expense of otherwise hoisting such waste to the surface, and at the same time making secure the excavations from which the ore has been removed. The haulage tracks are laid at the bottom of the stope which forms the level. The ore is conducted through chutes to the haulage tracks, here it is run into cars and conveyed to the hoisting shaft by men, or animals, or air and electric motors. The loaded cars are either brought directly to the surface on the cage or the ore is dumped into a skip on the cage. On reaching the surface the skip automatically discharges the contents into ore bins, from which the ore is loaded into cars and conveyed to the smelters. The small ore cars used in the mines have a capacity of from 1,200 to 3,000 pounds; skips have a capacity of from three to ten tons.

Large gallows frames, carrying grooved sheaves over which a cable passes, are erected over the main hoisting shafts. In some of the deeper mines as much as 4,000 feet of cable or wire rope is wound around a drum directly con-

nected to a hoisting engine; the free end of the cable passes over the sheave and is fastened to the cage. The cage running in guides in the shaft used for raising ore in cars, or in attached skips loaded underground from cars or bins, and for raising and lowering men and materials.

Shafts are made of from one to several compartments. Most all deep mines have at least two hoisting compartments, and the hoisting is done in balance, that is, while the empty cage and skip is being lowered the loaded one is being raised, and as the cables are wound in opposite directions upon the same or connected drums, the dead load hoisted is the weight of the minerals. No independence of motion is permitted where the cables are wound on the same drum but with connected drums the cages may be operated either independently or in balance.

The shafts are always in perfect alignment and well timbered. In deep shafts hoisting speeds of from 3,000 to 3,500 per minute are maintained. As a shaft is sunk, stations, which are large rooms adjacent to the shaft, are cut. From these stations cross-cuts or passageways are driven to the vein. When the vein is reached the stoping operations begin. Operations are simultaneously carried on on several levels.

The handling of the water met with in sinking a shaft or working a mine is no small problem. Where mining property is located on the mountain side it is usual to drain the water to the mine furthest down the gulch or mountain side and from there it is pumped to the surface in a single lift or by stages, depending on the depth. In sinking or shaft work a sinking pump is carried down the shaft as the work progresses, keeping the shaft free from water.

One of the largest metalliferous mining camps in the country is the copper camp at Butte, Montana, known as the Butte camp, which has the distinction of being the largest copper camp on earth. This camp had a modest beginning as a gold placer camp in the early sixties; later silver mines

were opened and in the course of development the great producing copper mines of today were discovered. Upward of 10,000 men are employed in the underground workings of the Butte mines. When working at full capacity approximately thirty million pounds of ore are extracted and hoisted to the surface each twenty-four hours. The deepest shaft has a vertical depth of over three thousand feet. Ninety per cent of the ore from the Butte district is hauled by train to the great smelters at Anaconda, Montana, twenty-four miles from Butte. The Butte camp has been producing continuously for more than a quarter of a century, the greater portion of the minerals coming from an area one mile wide by one and one-half long. The Anaconda hill upon which all of the great producing mines are located is called the richest hill in the world; from it millions upon millions of dollars have been extracted, in the form of copper, gold, silver, lead and zinc. Other camps have become famous in richness, and great for a time, but the Butte district, now in its infancy, the marvel of the mining world, is destined to outlive and outclass them all.

WESTWARD THE COURSE OF EMPIRE.

*William E. Lovely.

IT HAS only been in recent years, and since agricultural lands throughout the country have shown a marked tendency to increase in value, that the American public has awakened to the opportunities extended by the Government to those willing to endure the rigors of frontier life during the brief period necessary to prove up and acquire title to a homestead. Up to perhaps a decade or two ago, the effort at colonization was a mere desultory movement. Straggling bands of pioneers, weary of the struggle for existence in the congested centers of civilization, gathered together their little possessions and in the old fashioned prairie schooner, once such an important factor in the great scheme of reclamation, set out and disappeared into the Great Western Vastness.

At times these caravans of landseekers numbered some hundreds, but more often the prospective settler went alone, and although there were millions of acres of the richest agricultural land in the world but awaiting the claim of ownership of the homesteader, there was no rush, no stampede, no enthusiasm.

With the trend of civilization westward, however, conditions changed. The pioneer became the wealthy ranchman and farmer of today, and with the restriction of the area subject to homestead entry, the commonwealth began to appreciate the possibilities of farm lands as an investment. The result was the wild stampedes for land at the Oklahoma land openings, and the latter day rushes at the Couer d'Lene

*A. B., Creighton, '03. Chief Clerk, United States Land Office, Gregory, South Dakota.

opening, and at the various registrations for land in the Standing Rock and Rosebud Indian Reservations in South Dakota. The importance of and the interest manifested in these various land openings are evidenced by the fact that within the past eight years approximately one million people have registered for lands thrown open by the Government to public settlement. The office detail and other work connected with the systematic disposition of these lands, and the handling of this prodigious number of registrations, has become such a factor in the regular routine work of the office of the Secretary of the Interior, that a new office, that of Superintendent of Land Openings, was created, the functions of which have to do solely with the conduct of public land openings. The position is at this time ably filled by Hon. James W. Witten, who with an efficient corps of clerks, has done much toward improving conditions, and bringing about a change from the wild mob scenes of other day land rushes, to the quiet, orderly concourses that attend the openings of today.

To appreciate the change wrought we have merely to review the conditions existing at the time of the memorable land rushes in Oklahoma, and contrast the primitive methods then employed with the system and order which prevail today.

At that time the hundreds of thousands of acres of land to be entered were withheld from settlement or entry of any kind until the hour appointed therefor by the Superintendent of the opening. Boundary lines were established around the land, back of which the thousands of homeseekers were lined. At a given signal the restricting lines were withdrawn, and the mad, wild rush for homesteads was on. The chaotic disorder and confusion which attended these openings was indescribable. Every form of vehicle in use during that age was employed to transport the landseeker from without the boundary lines to the tracts to be entered within the shortest period of time. It was a case of the race

running to the swift, the first man to arrive on a legal subdivision of land, and indicating by certain required acts his intention to claim the land as his own, being held to have initiated a valid and prior right to the tract of land entered.

In cases of conflict, or where two or more persons claimed settlement on the same tract, it was a question of either one or the other withdrawing voluntarily, or for a monetary consideration, or having their conflicting claims adjudicated at a regular hearing before the Land Office Officials. In many instances less tractable methods were adopted by the contestants, intimidating tactics, or actual physical violence being resorted to in an effort to rid a tract of land of a troublesome contender to title.

As the interest in homesteading developed, the defects in this system of conducting land openings, and the hardships wrought upon settlers thereunder, were so palpable that the land officials recognized the necessity for a change, and the result was the evolution of the present plan of opening lands under the Registration system.

This system is briefly as follows: When a portion of the public domain is to be opened to settlement, a bill providing for such disposition of the land is introduced and passed in Congress, and subsequently referred to the President for his Endorsement and signature. In due time thereafter the President issues a formal Proclamation in which is embodied a general description of the land to be opened, conditions under which title thereto can be acquired, and the dates and places designated for the registration and filing. Usually four or five towns are selected as registration points, which towns are at once convenient to the land, and most accessible by rail from the different parts of the country.

The registration period lasts three weeks, during which time anyone who has a homestead right, and is otherwise qualified, may appear at any one of the registration points and register his name for the coming drawing. This regis-

Lobby, Creighton College of Medicine.

tration consists in appearing before a qualified notary public, and executing an affidavit as to eligibility to homestead, together with name, address, age, height, and weight of the applicant. When executed, the affidavit is numbered and placed in an envelope, bearing a duplicate number, and mailed to the Superintendent of the Opening. At the conclusion of the registration period the drawing of numbers is had, which consists merely in the selection, one by one, of the envelopes containing the names of those who have registered. The first envelope drawn is assigned Number "One," the next Number Number "Two," and so on until the required number of drawings is completed.

The holder of Number "One" is permitted first choice in the selection of the tract of land he desires to enter, the holder of Number "Two" second choice, and so on until the roster of numbers is exhausted, the holders of the larger numbers selecting only such lands as have not already been chosen.

Some six months after the "Drawing," the lands to be entered are thrown open to formal homestead entry. All those successful in the drawing are notified of the date upon which their number will be called, and are instructed to be personally present at the proper district United States Land Office on the date designated. The numbers from one to fifty are called the first day, and the holders thereof respond, and immediately select the lands they desire to enter. Anyone failing to respond to his number on the day set forfeits his right thereunder, and is not entitled to file until all the others holding numbers have made their selections.

Within six months from date of filing, the entryman must establish a bona fide residence on his land, and for a period of fourteen continuous months thereafter continue to reside upon and cultivate same, before he can submit proof. After proof is submitted the attendant circumstances being regular, he is no longer required to maintain either residence or cultivation. The proof papers are first

passed on by the officers of the local district land office, after which they are transmitted to the General Land Office at Washington, for final approval. If found satisfactory, patent conveying title from the Government to the entryman is duly issued, which patent constitutes the original base of title.

Such are the conditions at this time, under which the nation's public lands are being settled upon, improved and made productive; such, too, are the conditions which have attracted and still do attract myriads yearly into the ranks of the ranchers and the soil producers. In the main the land laws proper have varied little within the last fifty years, and while values of deeded agricultural lands have doubled so frequently within the same period as to make their purchase practically prohibitive to the average wage earner, the homesteading privilege still makes the possession of such lands possible to even the lowliest citizen.

To the residents of the East and those portions of the Middle West where the country has been thickly settled for years, little thought is given the great work of reclaiming the broad plains and prairies "farther West" that is being wrought day after day by the hardy homesteader. Little consideration is given for the fact that even in this advanced age of civilization, the settler is undergoing practically the same rigors and hardships that were encountered by the pioneer, who with his homestead shack and his breaking plow encroached further and further into the confines of the wilderness, until now little of the wilderness remains. The fact remains, however, that the reclamation of its hitherto waste and unentered lands still plays an all-important part in the drama of the nation's progress. The vast bulk of the work of the Department of the Interior and its subordinate bureaus has still to do with the disposition and settlement of the nation's public lands. At the present time there are some 101 district United States Land Offices in the United States, whose functions are to properly dispose of the land

subject to entry within their districts, and to transact all business in connection with such disposition.

Within each of these districts is a miniature colony of real estate men, locators, notaries public, and land attorneys whose incomes are netted exclusively from fees received for services rendered homesteaders in their various capacities. These men are invariably true sons of the West; men who have specialized in the homestead land business. They are as migratory as the birds of passage, following the various land openings, and remaining in one district only as long as business proves profitable.

Perhaps the most picturesque of the lot is the "Land Attorney," a type peculiar only to the West. Though termed an attorney no LL. B. or college degree adorns his name. He is usually a hard-headed individual of the self-made type who has familiarized himself thoroughly with Land Office practice, and qualified himself to a degree where he is able to acquit himself more or less credibly in all proceedings pending before the Local Land Office. Some dozen of these so-called attorneys are to be found practicing before any of the various Land Offices.

It is these men of the saner and less spectacular pursuits that have replaced the cowpuncher, the outlaw, and the nomadic plainsman of the frontier days. Like the latter, however, they are doomed to transverse the same road into oblivion, and that at a not distant age. In spite of the fact that there are still over one hundred thousand homesteaders residing on unperfected claims, wresting sustainance and nourishment from the virgin soil, and grooming into productiveness the arid plains of the cactus and sage brush districts, we are confronted by the incontrovertable truth that the day of the passing of the homestead is nigh. With the opening to settlement of Mellette and Bennett Counties in South Dakota, which takes place on April 15, of this year, passes the last opportunity of the American citizen to acquire title under the homestead laws to the richer

quality of agricultural lands. There are millions of acres open and still to be opened to settlement in Nebraska, the Dakotas and states North and West, but they are of a less superior quality of land, opened under the Enlarged Homestead and Desert Land Laws, and dependant chiefly upon irrigation for their productive possibilities.

Within comparatively few years the hitherto unproductive West will supply its full share of the world's produce, its civilization will be on a plane with that of the East, and the homesteader, the locator, and land attorney will have gone the way of the Buffalo and the Indian.

EDITORIAL.

BOOST All the world loves a booster, and well it may, for boosters make the world go round. They supply the motive power which energizes what would otherwise be an inert mass; they inject into whatever undertaking they espouse that snap and vim and go which marks the difference between success and failure; they are pushers, lifters always—leaners, never. True, they make mistakes, but never the mistake of idleness, and not infrequently they fail of complete success for lack of that co-operation which the leaners refuse or neglect to give. The task of the booster is frequently handicapped by the ultra-conservatism of the spineless leaners who are filled with horror at thought of change, whose guiding principle is "Let well enough alone" but who forget that there is no standing still and that we all progress or retrograde.

Boosting is a man's job, demanding courage, persistence, far-sightedness; it was never meant for the weakling who prefers to travel the rut of routine until he has worn his path so deep that he cannot see out. He who would boost must have plenty of iron in his blood and be unafraid to grapple with adversity, even with opposition from quarters where it was least to be expected. He must be an optimist full of zeal and high resolve, convinced that triumphs worth while come only with toil; he must taboo the indolent pessimist who is sure all is lost and therefore does nothing to win.

The booster is no idle day-dreamer lolling at his ease and building fairy castles which vanish before the sun of reality; on the contrary he must calculate cautiously, advance, if need be, slowly, take careful account of the oppo-

sition, weigh well the probabilities, if he would steer to success through the shoals and shallows which claim the unwary. The booster is not vain and not given to ranting. His first effort is to know himself and his cause thoroughly; once this is accomplished, he goes forth to battle armoured and armed for stubborn conflict, secure alike from foolish exaggeration of his own abilities and underestimate of the difficulties he may expect to encounter.

Creighton needs boosters quite as much as they need Creighton, boosters among the students, boosters among the alumni, boosters among the business men of this vicinity, boosters among the general public throughout this whole western country.

Students may well boost if for no other reason than to show their gratitude for the privileges they enjoy whether in the High School and College of Arts where tuition is free, or in the professional schools where the charges they pay cover scarcely half of the expense entailed in their education. An eight-year course, absolutely free, in the High School and College of Arts means a gratuity to each student of at least eight hundred dollars, and when to this is added the immense advantage of personal contact with a staff bent upon helping each man to realize the fullest measure of self-improvement the benefit surpasses mathematical calculation. In the professional schools the tuition represents scarcely more than half the expense entailed and the students are therefore beneficiaries to the extent of fifty per cent in the investment of money, time, training and energy of founders and faculty who thus contribute equally with the students in the splendid task of so developing professional men that they may reflect credit upon themselves, their institution and the state.

The Alumni may well boost because they have enjoyed Creighton's manifold opportunities for thorough education and each day's experience proves the value of the training they received. Not only should their sense of appreciation

impel them to assist in the noble task of spreading the University's influence, but their own self-interest should move them to herald the Creighton name if they stop to calculate how much the prestige of their diplomas will be enhanced with each new triumph of the institution.

The business men of Omaha and vicinity may well boost, because not only does Creighton mean an annual half-million dollar expenditure here on behalf of the students but it is one of the most persistent and helpful means of advertising the city, emphasizing as it does the spirit of helpfulness which prevails and the unusual opportunities which here await every young man on education bent whatever his creed, color or social position. Omaha is the only metropolitan university city between Chicago and Denver, and a person need not be a prophet to forecast the mighty influence which Omaha must inevitably enjoy because of the presence here of Creighton University bringing as it does to the city every year a thousand young men, to say nothing of the throngs of relatives and friends who are thus directed to the metropolis. Moreover not only does the student body represent a buying power of huge proportions but the alumni, now numbering nearly two thousand and located in large part within the territory tributary to Omaha, contribute substantially to the city's commercial success through the expenditure of time, energy and money.

In an age which puts so much store by education, and which is prone to measure values in terms of money, Creighton may very properly claim the distinction of maintaining an institution which makes for good citizenship as well as for the highest type of professional training without asking a dollar from either city or state, thus saving to the people of Nebraska not less than One Hundred Thousand Dollars a year for current expenses to say nothing of interest on investment and appropriations for new buildings and equipment. Public in its benefit, private in its burden, Creighton University is an asset of Omaha and Nebraska which may

well evoke Nebraska's pride and enlist Nebraskans' heartiest support whether they be resident in Omaha or not, and now that Creighton graduates are scattering through the entire length and breadth of the land, the institution may well be prized as one of the nation's assets, co-worker with public and private institutions everywhere in the splendid task of building up a citizenship worthy to shoulder the responsibilties of representative self-government.

Students, alumni, citizens, all, whether residents of Omaha or not may well join in the splendid work of boosting a university which has been such a potent influence for good, and only asks a larger opportunity to scatter the blessings of thorough education.

Clinical Laboratory, Creighton College of Medicine

NEWS NOTES.

LAW

Mr. Julius J. Zitnik, '11, was recently admitted to practice in the local Federal Court, Professor Frank Crawford moving his admission before Professor W. H. Munger.

Handbook No. 27, recently issued by the Regents of the University of New York, shows that forty-three law schools of the 117 in the United States have been either registered or accredited, twenty-three being given the former and higher rank. This list includes the strongest schools in the United States and it is gratifying to know that Creighton is listed as "registered."

Mr. Edward B. McDermott, '10, County Attorney of Buffalo County, Nebraska, called at the school on March 25th. Mr. McDermott made an address of welcome at the big democratic banquet held at Kearney on March 21st.

Professor J. A. C. Kennedy was Chairman of the committee which had charge of the public reception and purse for Bishop-elect P. J. McGovern, Arts '91.

Mr. Julius J. Greer, '10, who succeeded Mr. William C. Fraser, '08, as docket clerk in the office of Honorable Bryce Crawford, County Judge of Douglas County, is now associated with Rose & Stout, Omaha, in the practice of law. He has been succeeded as docket clerk by Mr. George S. Kennedy, '15.

Mr. Benjamin Cunningham, '10, who is now practicing at Grand Island, recently filed for County Attorney there. Mr. Cunningham was in Omaha on March 18th renewing old acquaintances. He was one of the organizers of the Grand Island University Club, and at a banquet given at the Hotel Koehler, Grand Island, on March 14th, spoke in favor of the project, and was made a member of the committee on the constitution.

Professors J. W. Woodrough and C. J. Smyth have filed for election as delegates to the National Democratic Convention from the Second district.

Congressman C. O. Lobeck, for whom Mr. James H. Hanley,

'10, is private secretary, has filed for nomination on the democratic ticket as a candidate for congress.

Mr. Martin Sugarman is a candidate for the Nebraska House of Representatives on the Republican ticket.

A baby boy arrived on January 24th to brighten the home of Mr. Harland L. Mossman, '09, who is now Superintendent of Schools at Sisseton, South Dakota.

Professor Sidney W. Smith is a candidate on the Republican ticket for nomination as County Attorney of Douglas County.

On March 14th the Creighton team, consisting of Messrs. Charles Flanery, W. Walter Hoye and Raymond T. Coffey, debated with representatives of Loyola University of Chicago upon the question "Resolved, That the Right of Suffrage Should be Granted to Women" and lost by a score to two to one. The team was accompanied by Professor John A. Bennewitz and were treated with marked courtesy by the representatives of Loyola.

On March 21st, Messrs. John W. Delehant, Philip E. Horan and Francis P. Matthews debated with the University of South Dakota team at Omaha upon the question, "Resolved, That the Principle of the Recall of Judges Should Be Extended So As to Apply to All Judges Except Those of the United States Supreme Court," and suffered defeat by a two to one decision, the judges being Professor A. H. Waterhouse, Superintendent of Public Instruction at Fremont; Professor C. E. Persinger of the University of Nebraska, and Honorable Charles G. Saunders of Council Bluffs, Chairman of the Iowa State Bar Association. The debate was hotly contested and reflected much credit on both teams. A large audience was in attendance and the evening was enlivened by musical numbers furnished by the University Orchestra under the direction of Professor Karl L. Kreizinger, and by the 'Varsity Glee Club under the direction of Professor A. J. Tallmadge. Mr. Henry Monsky, Alternate on the Creighton team, was the presiding officer. After the debate the visiting team and the judges were entertained at a banquet given at the Hotel Rome, after which short talks were made by Professor C. E. Lyon, manager of the South Dakota team, and by Professors Persinger and Waterhouse. Dean Martin presided as toast-

master. Following is the program for the debate:

Program.

"Ragged Robin".....Olcott
University Orchestra
Constructive Argument—
1st Affirmative, Mr. George A Rice.
1st Negative, Mr. Philip E. Horan.
2nd Affirmative, Mr. A. H. Hasche.
"Society Swing".....Frantzen
University Orchestra
2nd Negative, Mr. John W. Delehant.
3rd Affirmative, Mr. C. J. Jesperson.
3rd Negative, Mr. Francis P. Matthews.
"Mysterious Rag".....Snyder
University Orchestra
Rebuttal—
1st Negative, Mr. Philip E. Horan.
1st Affirmative, Mr. George A. Rice.
2nd Negative, Mr. John W. Delehant.
2nd Affirmative, Mr. A. H. Hasche.
3rd Negative, Mr. Francis P. Matthews.
3rd Affirmative, Mr. C. J. Jesperson.
"The Skaters".....Waldteufel
University Orchestra
Announcement of Decision
"Alexander's Rag Time Band".....Berlin
University Orchestra

One of the epoch-making events in the College of Law is the recent purchase of more than ten thousand dollars worth of law books to supplement the already splendid library which the college possesses. When the new books are installed the total value of the library will be about twenty thousand dollars, and the college will have the best working law library in this part of the country. The recent additions include the official reports of all the states of the union to the Reporter system, a large number of text and encyclopedic works, and also a set of the United States Supreme Court Reports and the extra annotated edition of the American Decisions, Reports and State Reports. As soon as the new Court House has progressed sufficiently the Douglas County library, now housed at the Law school, will be removed and the College will then install its recent purchases. A decided advantage of the new library will be that the students will have immediate access to the shelves, thus facilitating their use of the books.

The regular examinations will commence on April 15th and conclude several days before April 27th, the date fixed for Commencement.

President C. Joseph McCaffrey, '07, of the Alumni Association is making arrangements for a banquet to be given by the alumni, with this year's seniors as guests of honor, on commencement evening.

Mr. Lyle E. Jackson has filed for Republican nomination for County Attorney at Neligh, Nebraska.

On Wednesday evening, April 10, a class of fifteen candidates was initiated into Gamma Eta Gamma Legal Fraternity. This marks the extreme western chapter of the fraternity. The initiatory work was exemplified by Mr. R. D. Boyd of Gloversville, New York, High Chancellor of the fraternity, assisted by Mr. Thomas W. Lanigan, A. B., Creighton, '09, and Messrs. Judson Kolyn and Gerald Clifford, who are members of Theta chapter of the University of Michigan.

On April 4 and 5, a chapter of the Delta Phi Delta Legal Fraternity was installed at Creighton by Dean Marshall N. McKusick of the University of South Dakota School of Law, assisted by Messrs. J. R. Lindgren of Minneapolis and J. Lyons, Wiliam Howes and T. A. Lewis of the University of South Dakota. The visitors were entertained by the new frat men and shown various places of interest about the city. Folowing are the officers and members:

Supreme Judge, Donald J. Burke.

Associate Judge, Arthur B. Jacquith.

Clerk of the Rolls, Henry Monsky.

Councelor of the Exchequer, Kilian G. Regner.

Baliff, Chester D. Fletcher.

Chaplain, T. Justin O'Keefe.

P. E. McGovern, D. C. Geiselman, J. W. Whelan, W. L. Griffith, C. J. Aldrich, F. W. Messmore, W. T. Stanoshek, C. F. Schrempp, Arthur Rosenblum, G. A. Floersch, J. C. Barrett, E. J. Nicholas and Charles Flanery.

Mr. Henry M. Gallagher, '10, of Waseca, Minnesota, has recently been elected Judge of the Municipal Court, having a majority of 191 votes over his opponent.

Mr. Hugh H. Harper, '10, of Northport, Nebraska, called at the College on April 2.

Mr. William N. Jamieson, '10, County Attorney of Sarpy County, attained considerable prominence recently in connection with the inquest at Springfield, Nebraska, concerning the death of Roy Blunt, who was killed while driving a team for

the desperadoes who escaped from the state penitentiary at Lincoln.

MEDICINE

At a meeting of the Medical Society of the Missouri Valley held at Colfax, Iowa, March 21, 22, 23, Dean D. C. Bryant, M. D., read a paper on "Medical Conditions in India," and J. P. Lord, M. D., one on "Peritonitis From Pulmonary Abscess."

Mr. Justin Young, captain of the 1911 football team, has been made manager for 1912-13.

Dr. J. S. Foote, Professor of Pathology, gave a lecture on "Bone Studies" at the meeting of the Omaha-Douglas County Medical Society held on Tuesday, April 9, in the Commercial club rooms.

Dr. E. A. Watson, '08, has sold his practice at Brunswick, Nebraska.

Drs. J. F. Loosbrock, '11, of Lindsay, H. P. Benjamin, '09, of Elkhorn, Iowa, P. B. Battey, '11, of Farragut, Iowa, and J. L. McCarthy, '00, of Butte, Montana, visited the College during the past month.

The Phi Beta Pi fraternity held an informal dinner at the Henshaw hotel rathskeller on the evening of March 27. The Glee Club quartet, composed of Messrs. A. A. Hoffman, R. T. Kersey, J. J. Norris and J. Hemingway, rendered a number of very entertaining selections. Mr. J. E. Uridel acted as toastmaster. Thirty students and eighteen honorary guests were present and the following were called upon for addresses: Mayor J. C. Dahlman, W. P. Whelan, Charles F. Crowley, C. O. Robinson, S. R. Hopkins, J. R. Sanders, A. V. Hennessy and W. H. Quigley.

The recently published, thirty-second Annual Report of St. Joseph's Hospital, the clinical facilities of which are reserved for the Creighton students, contains the following summaries:

Summary of Operations.

Gyneacological	709
Ophthalmological	89
Orthopedic	42
Rectal	88
Rhinological, Laryngological & Otological	452
Surgical	1,887
Total	3,267

Summary of Cases.

Dermatological	28
Gynaecological	949
Medical	918
Neurological	261
Ophthalmological	397
Orthopedic	42
Otological	61
Rectal	91
Rhinological and Laryngological	458
Surgical	2,287
Undiagnosed	6
Total	5,498

Nationalities.

American	2,043
American Afro	48
American Indian	23
Armenian	1
Australian	1
Austrian	56
Belgian	7
Bohemian	197
Bulgarian	2
Canadian	21
Chinese	1
Croatian	1
Danish	55
Dutch	6
English	39
Finnish	1
French	11
German	358
Greek	37
Hebrew	61
Hungarian	22
Irish	157
Italian	88
Japanese	3
Lithuanian	7
Mexican	3
Moravian	1
Norwegian	7
Polish	38
Roumanian	8
Russian	30
Scotch	6
Servian	7
Swede	41
Swiss	11
Syrian	21
Turkish	1
Welsh	5
Total	3,425

RELIGIONS.

Baptist	84
Buddhist	1
Catholic	1,603
Christian	89
Confucionist	1
Congregational	41
Episcopalian	47
Evangelical	55
Free Mason	11
Greek	55
Jewish	94
Latter Day Saints	16
Lutheran	360
Menonite	2
Methodist	145
Mohammedan	1
Mormon	1
No Religion	554
Presbyterian	108
Protestant	126
Reformed	6
Salvation Army	1
Seventh Day Adventist	5
United Brethren	19
Total	3,425

Disposition of Patients for the Year 1911.

Patients remaining in Hospital December 31, 1910	192
Patients received during current year	3,425
Total	3,617
Patients remaining in Hospital December 31, 1911	173
Patients discharged during current year	3,270
Patients died during current year	174
Total	3,617
Patients paying during current year	3,024
Patients free during current year	593
Total	3,617

Number Treated, Died, Pay and Free Patients for 32 Years.

1894...	1,155	51	582	573
1895...	1,259	50	632	627
1896...	1,339	61	673	666
1897...	1,612	73	927	685
1898...	1,703	79	780	923
1899...	1,783	98	925	858
1900...	1,688	110	941	787
1901...	1,893	103	1,134	759
1902...	2,039	124	1,268	771
1903...	2,249	108	1,467	782
1904...	2,305	117	1,504	801
1905...	2,458	124	1,512	946
1906...	2,574	127	1,698	876
1907...	2,818	126	2,197	621
1908...	2,816	130	2,228	587
1909...	3,073	124	2,450	623
1910...	3,275	152	2,687	587
1911...	3,617	174	3,024	593
Total .	48,844	2,733	31,260	17,584

	Treated	Died	Pay	Free
1880...	156	16	63	93
1881...	263	28	142	121
1882...	395	38	123	272
1883...	540	41	243	297
1884...	631	37	314	317
1885...	635	43	308	327
1886...	779	66	421	358
1887...	671	90	349	322
1888...	737	88	393	344
1889...	774	73	385	389
1890...	834	88	423	411
1891...	891	65	471	420
1892...	920	69	493	427
1893...	1,064	80	543	521

This Report also contains the following interesting information:

"To increase the facilities of the surgical department a building 45x130 feet and two stories in height has been erected at a cost of $30,000. This building, which is really an annex to the main building occupies, a space behind the body and between the wings of the hospital. It connects with both the basement story and first floor of the main building. On the first floor are the surgeons' wash and dressing rooms, instruments, sterilizing and four operating rooms, a laboratory, an eye, ear, nose and throat room especially equipped for operative work.

"On the second floor are four operating rooms, sterilizing, instrument and anaesthetic rooms with four dressing rooms. The amphitheatre is at the end of this building and is entered through a wide corridor. The walls are set with white glazed tile to a height of twelve feet, and the floors are laid with vitreous tile. The seats arranged in tiers above the floor and entirely of tile, command a full view of the 'arena' where all clinics are held. The seating capacity is 140.

"The furnishings of all the operating rooms are in accordance with the ideas of the necessities of modern surgery. The whole building is supplied with hot and cold and filtered water, heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

"At present the hospital is completing a new clinical laboratory which will meet the demands of modern chemical, pathological and bacteriological examinations. The intention is to make it the best in the state in equipment and facilities for work. The management has, from experience, grown to realize the immense importance to the patients of this generally neglected feature of the work, therefore nothing is to be spared in perfecting the laboratory advantages offered by this institution.

"The X-Ray laboratory has been recently re-equipped and fully modernized, being now the most complete laboratory of its kind in the central west. Be-

side the large Scheidel-Western interrupterless machine wired to use both 110 and 220 volts alternating current there is the high frequency attachment with electrodes and auto-condensation couch. For diagnostic work a Kelly-Koett tube-stand and automatic table are in use, the tube-stand being so arranged that the ray may be thrown in any desired direction and the table being made so that in stereoscopic localization of foreign bodies, etc., the two exposures may be made within the short space of two or three seconds. In conjunction with this is used the Wheatstone stereoscopic illuminator for viewing the negatives when finished. By this means foreign bodies can be definitely located before operative interference is made.

"The dark room is most complete, being lined outside with sheet lead and having a winding entrance which makes it possible not only to develop plates at the same time the X-Ray is being used outside, but allows one to go in and out during development without admitting light. The equipment consists of an automatic rocker run by an electric motor, developing trays, fixing bath, washing box and drying rack. The negatives are permanently filed in mahogany files and are thus made a part of the hospital record of the patient.

"It has installed recently a complete up-to-date chemical, pathological and bacteriological laboratory. Besides a microscope with the latest attachments the laboratory contains a Purdy electrical centrifuge, a haemetocrat, micritine, Thomas-Zeis haemometer, haemoglobinometer, albuminometer, ureometer, etc. A Bausch & Lomb incubator and thermostat, a sterilizer, a hot air oven, chemicals reagents, stains, and, in fact, everything for examining blood, urine, sputum, stomach contents and all the diseased organs.

"The application of electrical treatment is every day becoming more evident, especially to the therapeutical department. By it, all forms of electrical medication can be administered to patients as necessity may require, in any degree of strength desired. Faradism, Galvanism, sinusoidal, cautery, and light are readily obtained, being graduated and under perfect control of the operator. Many cases of nervous diseases, that otherwise would appear hopeless, are especially benefited by this treatment. This hospital is one of the few, in this regard, that may be classed as being strictly up-to-date."

DENTISTRY

The clinic has been unusually busy of late and a large amount of work has been done by the students.

Commencing on April 22 the State Board of Dental Examiners will spend three days examining the Seniors. The Board makes an annual visit to the College and examines the preliminary credentials of all of the candidates for degrees and also conducts a very rigorous examination covering the work of the course, both theoretical and practical.

The Seniors have ordered very elaborate Commencement announcements.

The Senior Class picture is now nearly completed and will be presented by the class to the school to be hung in the Infirmary.

PHARMACY

Mr. George Larson, '11, who is now proprietor of a store at Friend, Nebraska, was a visitor at the College on March 22.

Mr. E. R. Fogerty, '11, who has been clerking in Wyoming, is a visitor in the city.

Mr. H. C. Langin, '12, is now clerking at Colfax, Iowa.

Mrs. H. C. Butler, '12, recently accepted a position in the Brandeis StoreDrug Department.

Miss Natella Durham, '12, has clerking at the White Pharmacy in Council Bluffs.

Mr. Oscar Windolph, '12, is now clerking at West Point, Nebraska.

Mr. Carroll Jefferis, '12, has resigned his position at Idaho Falls, Idaho, and is now clerking at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Mr. Alfred Kingdon, '12, has resigned his position at Rockport, Missouri, and signed to pitch for the Fremont baseball club of the Nebraska State League.

Mr. A. G. Fletcher, '12, has resigned his position at Beatrice, Nebraska, and purchased a drug store at Tilden, Nebraska.

ARTS

Mr. Harry Miller of Notre Dame University has been reengaged as football coach for the coming year.

With the exception of November 23 the football schedule is now complete and is by far the heaviest Creighton has ever undertaken. The list of games is as follows:

October 12—Yankton College at Omaha.

October 19—Marquette University at Omaha.

October 26—Morningside at Sioux City.

November 2—St. Louis University at Kansas City.

November 9—Omaha University at Omaha.

November 16—Haskell Indians at Omaha.

November 23—Open.

Thanksgiving—University of South Dakota at Omaha.

Mr. Carl Russum has been elected captain of the baseball team.

Creighton representatives will play Nebraska Wesleyan College in tennis on May 4.

On April 7 the Creighton Oratorical Association held its annual open meeting to which the members of the Creighton Literary Society were invited as guests of honor.

On the evening of March 17, the Creighton Literary Society gave a special program in honor of St. Patrick with the members of the Oratorical Association present as guests. Mr. Thomas Martin spoke on "Irish Eloquence," and Mr. Gerald La Viollette on "Dawn on the Irish Coast."

A new organ has been installed in the students' chapel.

Sweaters and letters have been presented to the eight members of the basketball team in appreciation of their work as the first basketball team to represent the university. Captain Prucha and Coach Delfs, received white sweaters with a light blue C, while dark blue sweaters with a white C were presented to Balderson, Shimerda, Festner, Haller, Bliss and Hoffman.

The Creighton Senior Basketball team, the champions of the university, finished a successful season with seventeen out of twenty games won. Following is the record of the games played:

Seniors 4; Creighton Freshmen, 13.

Seniors, 22; Fourth High, 2.

Seniors, 12; Juniors, 1.

Seniors, 15; Third High, 8.

Seniors, 21; Second High, 1.

Seniors, 2; First High, 0 (forfeit).

Seniors, 18; Scrubs, 8.

Seniors, 15; Special Class, 11.

Seniors, 24; Second High, 4.

Seniors, 39; Deaf Institute, 6.

Seniors, 36; Omaha Imperials, 24.

Seniors, 23; Omaha Excelsiors, 13.

Seniors, 18; Deaf Institute, 14.

Seniors, 76; Freshmen, 12.

Seniors, 20; Silver City, 33.

Seniors, 22; Omaha University Reserves, 12.

Seniors, 44; Omaha Excelsiors, 8.

Seniors, 15; Deaf Mutes, 27.

Seniors, 40; Omaha University Reserves, 11.

In the closest game of the city championship basketball tournament the Creighton Seniors Saturday evening, April 6th, won from the Young Men's Christian Association Squabs by a single point, the final score being 21 to 20 in favor of the collegians.

An interclass baseball league has been formed with Mose Howard as manager. The league is composed of teams from six classes, Seniors, Juniors, Freshmen, Fourth High, Third High B, Third High A, and Special Class. The teams will play the circuit twice and the winner of the championship will be given a banquet. At a meeting of the captains of the teams it was decided to draw up a schedule and to begin play immediately.

One umpire will be chosen from each of the contesting classes. Two of the umpires, each from a class not engaged in the game, will work in each game. The umpires chosen were: Seniors, Maurice Miller; Juniors, John Polski; Freshmen, Jerry Murphy; Fourth High, Fred McCarthy; Third High B, Cromer Coady; Third High A and Special Class, Wilber Madden.

A handball tournament is under way in the high school department. Six teams comprise the entry list, including the Giants under Captain Brennan; Naps, Captain Collopy; Nationals, Captain Carvill; Sox, Captain Shields; Pirates, Captain Mergen; Athletics, Captain Burdhardt. The officers of the league are: Vincent Burkhardt, Manager; P. Duffy, Secretary, and E. Carvill, Treasurer.

Arrangements have been completed for the use of the Creighton field for outdoor track and baseball practice this spring by the Omaha High School students. The track candidates will use the field from 1:30 to 3 o'clock each afternoon, and the baseball squad from 3 until 4:30, when Creighton will take over the grounds for practice.

The Easter Recess of the students in the College of Arts and High School began on Tuesday afternoon, April 2nd, and extended to Tuesday morning, April 9th. The vacation was slightly longer than usual and many of the students took advantage of the opportunity to spend a few days at home.

On April 13th, a reception was given to Right Reverend P. A. McGovern by the students, in honor of his recent elevation to the episcopacy. Bishop McGovern is one of the earliest graduates from the College of Arts and has always been a most loyal alumnus and a kind friend to every student in the University. The following program was rendered:

Overture .....
....Creighton Uni. Orchestra
Address from the College...
.....Stephen A. Boyle
Vocal Selection.....
.....College Glee Club
Poem.....Charles Hamilton
Address from the High School
.....Maurice Howard
Finale .....
...Creighton Uni. Orchestra

On April 12, the Nebraska Intercollegiate Peace Association held its annual contest at the Creighton University Auditorium under the auspices of Bellevue College. During the past year this Association has grown from a membership of four Colleges to that of ten. Steps have been taken for a meeting of delegates to form a permanent organization which will insure its future usefulness among the Nebraska Colleges. Creighton students realize that the existence of this Association in Nebraska is entirely due to the efforts of former Dean William F. Dooley and the present Dean, Francis X. McMenamy.

The students of the College and High School began their annual retreat Monday, March 25th, and completed it Thursday morning, March 28th. Reverend Father Conroy of St. Louis University conducted the retreat of the College and senior high school students, while Father Tallmadge had charge of the junior high school students. The retreat was entered into very earnestly by the entire student body and was one of the most successful of recent years.

John Lowe, a student of the Freshman Class of the College of Arts, died at his home in this city on the morning of March 18th. His death was the result of an atack of muscular rheumatism. His funeral was held in St. John's Church with the entire student body in attendance. A solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by his Pastor, Reverend John O'Grady of St. Cecelia's parish, and the sermon was preached by his Professor, Reverend Albert R. Wise. The members of the Freshman Class attended his funeral in a body. John Lowe was much respected by the stu-

dent body of the Arts Department and all were deeply stirred by his unexpected death.

The preliminary elocution contests have been held in both the College and High School. Every student in both departments must appear in the first of these preliminary trials. Second preliminary contests will be held among the different divisions between the fifteenth and twenty-seventh of April, to determine those who shall compete in the Public Contests for the gold medals in elocution. The public contest of the High School students will be held on the first of May, of the College on the fifteenth of May.

Superintendent A. H. Waterhouse examined the candidates for State Teachers' Certificate on April 4th at the College. There are seventeen candidates among the Senior Class of the present year.

SCIENCE

The Physical Department has lately purchased a Tesla coil. This is nothing but an induction coil, into the primary of which the secondary current of another induction coil is sent, so that the voltage of the Tesla coil is enormously high, running up into the million volts. For this reason the two coils in the Tesla instrument can consist of only one layer each, because otherwise the spark would at once jump across from one layer to another.

To those accustomed to the ordinary induction coil only, the Tesla coil shows many novel effects. The most obvious of these is the enormous tension, which forces the electricity out at all points of a wire and especially at its ends, in long and slender brushes of violet light. Geissler tubes are illuminated at a distance without wire connection. Indeed, such a tube will glow when held in one hand while the other is presented to the coil, the arms being stretched out as far as possible. The space between parallel straight wires or circles is filled with purple light. No sensation at all is experienced except when the hand is held too near. Even then there is no shock, but a feeling like a needle thrust.

In the March number of Popular Astronomy, Professor Rigge had two short articles with maps on the Occultation of Venus of April 15th, and the Solar Eclipse of April 17th, as visible in the United States. In the January number he had a similar one on the Occultations of Mars of January 1st and 28th, and in Benzigers Magazine for February he had a long article,

illustrated with eleven of Ritchey's finest photographs, on "The Best Telescope in the World and Some of Its Work."

The following article on "April Astronomical Happenings" by Professor Rigge appeared in one of the local dailies recently:

"There are two eclipses scheduled for this month, both of which miss us by a narrow margin. The first is a partial eclipse of the moon, in which the moon leaves the penumbra twenty-two minutes before rising for us.

"The second is a central eclipse of the sun on the 17th, visible as such on a line drawn from Guiana in South America across the Atlantic ocean through a corner of Portugal and Spain, the Bay of Biscay, France, Prussia and Russia, up to beyond the Ural mountains. For the most part the eclipse will be annular, the maximum duration being thirty-nine seconds. In Portugal and Spain, however, and for a short distance out into the ocean, the eclipse will be total, but the largest duration will be only one and six-tenths seconds. On account of this short duration of totality it will hardly be possible to take good photographs of the corona, but the opportunity to get excellent ones of the flash spectrum has never been equalled. The path of the total eclipse is a very narrow one and owing to our not yet knowing the moon's motions with sufficient accuracy, there has been some discussion in astronomical journals as to its exact location.

"This eclipse will be visible as a partial one over the eastern part of North America, the northeast part of South America, the northwest part of Africa, the whole of Europe, and the intervening ocean, and the western half of Asia. Omaha misses this eclipse by only about twelve minutes, the eclipse being just over at sunrise on a line drawn through Des Moines, Ia.

"The sun rises on the 1st, 15th and 30th, respectively, at 6:11, 5:47 and 5:27, and sets at 6:45, 7:01 and 7:16, the days being thus 12 hours 34 minutes, 13 hours 14 minutes, 13 hours 49 minutes, an increase of an hour and a quarter during the month. The sun is 4 minutes slow on the 1st, on time on the 15th and 2 minutes and 49 seconds fast on the 30th. On the 20th it enters Titurus.

"Mercury is in inferior conjunction with the sun on the 15th. On the 27th it is very

close to Venus, only one-third of a lunar diameter north of it.

"Venus is still morning star, but not well visible on account of the twilight.

"Mars is slowly approaching the sun in the evening sky. On the 15th it souths at 5 :24 p. m.

"Jupiter is morning star, being on the meridan on the 15th at 3 :34 a. m. It is very far south.

"Saturn is disappearing in the evening twilight. It sets on the 15th at 9 p. m.

"The moon is full on the 1st, in last quarter on the 9th, new on the 17th, and in first quarter on the 24th. The moon of the 1st is the Pachal full moon, the first full moon of spring, the Sunday following which, according to the rule, is Easter.

"The moon is in conjunction with Jupiter on the 6th, with Venus on the 15th, with Saturn on the 18th, and with Mars on the 22nd. For a part of Florida and Georgia Venus will be occultated on the 15th. This will happen near noon."

ALUMNI

Mr. John Reifenrath, who is now engaged in the banking business at Crofton, Nebraska, visited Omaha friends during March.

Reverend Thomas J. Smith, S. J., '96, gave a number of retreats in Omaha during the latter part of March.

Right Reverend Patrick A. McGovern, Bishop-elect of Cheyenne, was consecrated by Archbishop Keane at St. John's Church, Omaha, on Thursday morning, April 11th. The sermon was preached by Bishop Tihen of Lincoln, and Bishops Scannell of Omaha and Garrigan of Sioux City were co-consecrators. A number of other Bishops and a large number of priests also participated in the function. Admission to the church was by ticket and the capacity of the large edifice was taxed to its utmost. At 9 o'clock the procession formed at the College of Arts and marched to the church for the services, which lasted three hours. After the consecration, dinner was served at the Henshaw to the Bishop and a number of invited guests. On Saturday evening, April 13th, a monster, public, non-sectarian reception was held at the Auditorium and a purse of about five thousand dollars was presented to the new Bishop. Mr. J. A. C. Kennedy was chairman, Mr. Frank Furay, '93, treasurer, and the committee included the following other Creighton men: Dr. T. J. Dwyer, '02, Mr. C. M. Gar-

vey, Mr. C. B. Dugdale, Mr. T. F. Swift, Mr. Philip McMillan and Mr. W. J. McCaffrey.

Mr. Felix J. McShane was a candidate to the National Democratic Convention.

On March 23rd, the class of 1910 of the Arts Department held a meeting at the home of Mr. George A. Keyser, 4425 Parker street, Omaha, to make preliminary arrangements for the biennial banquet and class reunion, and for the transaction of other important business. Twelve members of the class were present and communications were read from those who were absent. Mr. D. Howard Farrell was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer of the class association and the date of the banquet set for August 28, 1912.

Mr. Eugene Noonan, '07, has returned from Colorado Springs much improved in health.

Mr. William E. Lovely, '03, of Gregory, South Dakota, visited Omaha relatives and friends during the latter part of the month.

Reverend William J. Leahy, S. J., of Cleveland, Ohio, gave a retreat in Omaha to the pupils of the Sacred Heart School and to the young ladies of the Sacred Heart parish, the exercises terminating on March 27th.

Mr. James E. Woodard, '03, of Roundup, Wyoming, visited his father in Omaha last month.

Mr. William T. O'Hanlon, '98, who has been in Omaha for the past few months, returned to Canada on March 29th to engage in railroad construction work on his own account.

Mr. E. C. McShane, '98, who for several years has been engaged in railroad construction work, is at present in the city at the home of his parents.

A very successful retreat for the alumni and students of the professional schools was given March 27-31 at the College chapel by Reverend Thomas J. Livingstone, S. J. The attendance at all of the exercises was very large.

Mr. W. H. Green, editor of the Creighton Liberal, published at Creighton, Neb., is a delegate to the National Democratic convention, which will be held in Baltimore in June.

COMMENCEMENT

The Commencement of the Colleges of Law, Medicine and Dentistry will be held at the Boyd Theater on April 27th, and the following program will be rendered:

Overture..University Orchestra
University Progress.....
....A. D. Dunn, A. B., M. D.
Selection..University Quartette
Presentation of Candidates for Degrees.
Conferring of Degrees.....
..Pres. Eugene A. Magevney
Administering of Oath.
Selection..University Quartette
The Spirit of the West.....
..Honorable John H. Atwood
Finale....University Orchestra